



For County Commissioner, HIRSH HOLLEY, of Dorset.

State Convention.

The Free Press of the State of Vermont, without respect to party, are invited to meet in Mass Convention at Burlington, on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1862, for the purpose of nominating thirteen suitable persons to constitute the Council of Censors, required by the Constitution to be elected by the freemen of this Commonwealth on the last Wednesday of March, A. D. 1862.

February 24, 1862.

Council of Censors.

There seems to be a good deal of difference of opinion with our State press in regard to the Council of Censors. Some hold that a Council should be chosen who would propose no alterations to the Constitution. This course is urged on account of the saving of the expense of holding a Convention. The Burlington Free Press goes farther. It would not "be troubled" if no Councilmen were elected. It says:

"We should not be troubled at all if nobody were to be nominated and nobody elected, and the whole process were allowed to slum through, for this time. That would save a pretty sum to the State Treasury, if no more. However, if others have more light on the subject, they will, of course, act accordingly. If a Council gets elected, we hope it will propose that it be the last one, and that the people with one voice will say, 'aye.'"

As for this Council being the last one, we are most heartily in favor of that. In our view, a Council should be elected who will propose the abolition of this circuitous, expensive, illogical and unsound manner of changing our Constitution. We are glad to see that this view is entertained by several others of our State press; and we propose to give our reasons for it more at length in due time.

There also seems to be a great variety of opinion as to the modus operandi of calling a Convention to nominate the Councilors. We confess that of the *Courier* strikes us as the most ingenious and becoming. The *Courier* proposes a Convention of the Editors throughout the State, to be held at Burlington on the 11th prox. We would suggest an amendment, to insert Manchester for Burlington, and if that is voted down, as we don't believe it would be, we should try to substitute Rutland; and if we get beat on that, we shall be very glad to act an humble part at Burlington.

The St. Albans Messenger comes out with a complete ticket. What a kind-hearted and enterprising man the editor of that sheet must be. His modesty is only equalled by his intelligence in naming three in the thirteen who are ineligible as members of the Legislature. The general opinion as to the call for a Convention seems to be that it should be issued by the State Committee appointed by the Convention which nominated Gov. Holbrook. The Call should be made at once, and should be broad, national, and anti-party.

P.S.—Since writing the above, we have received from the Rutland Herald a Call for a Mass Convention, which we publish in another place. We cordially endorse the call, and hope that the Convention will be well attended, and a ticket of our best men nominated without the least regard to party.

Washington's Birthday.

The rebels elected the anniversary of Washington's Birthday for the inauguration of the President and other officers of their bogus confederacy; and yet there is scarcely a paragraph of that priceless gift, the Farewell Address, the parting advice of Washington to his countrymen for their future guidance, which the rebels have not frequently violated. Davis was doubtless inaugurated at Richmond, on Saturday last; but we apprehend it was not a very joyous affair.

The Tribune thus speaks of this solemn affair:

"Such are the auspices under which the Hon. Jeff. and Lieut. Alick. are to be inaugurated President and Vice President of the Slaveholder's Confederacy for six years ahead! If they could only draw their salaries for the full term and abscond they might make a living business; but then, as they would be paid in Confederate bonds, worth not over fifty cents per bushel, that would hardly pay. It will be a doubtful payment, that inauguration, like the wedding to his paramour of a felon who is to be hung to-morrow, and we tender the victims assurances of our distinguished consideration."

Editorial Felicities.

The *Bensonian* *Dinner* having recently produced quite an elaborate article under the title of "Better be Careful," the *Bellows Falls Times* comments upon it in this wise:

"The *Bensonian's* article being so entirely Greek to us, we submitted it to a prominent politician of Windsor County, (that being a 'central part of the State,') and after reading the article through, he declared that he did not know what it meant, and guessed the *Bensonian* didn't himself."

This looks as if the *Bensonian* was getting in the advance of the present age. If so, it will probably have to reduce its ideas to a level with the common understanding.

The *Bellows Falls Argus* is not exempt from the trials of editorial life, as the following rather spicy note goes to show:

Wilmington, Feb. 7, 1862.
Mr. Editor
Sir, enclosed is 6 postage stamps for 6 copies of your stinking secession paper and in gods name do not send any more of them;
The fault is not in the P. M. but in the rotten stinking Editor of the *Bellows Falls Argus*.
A. L. Wilder.

Forebode if not elegant, certainly, and not quite so pleasant "to take" as a nice little box of wedding cake, for instance.

[For the Journal.]

Before another issue of the *Journal* will have reached all its subscribers, March meeting will have passed by. In view of that event, will it not be well to ask the question:—Are not the Listers that are appointed at that time to take into consideration the Law passed by the United States for the assessment of our State of the two hundred thousand dollars?

As there are many that will not be assessed by the State law, if the United States law is not adhered to?

Does the adoption of that tax by the State free the Listers from following the United States law for the assessment of taxes which assessed the tax on Vermont?

In view of the case, would it not be well for the towns in this County to appoint men true to the interests of the United States, as well as that of the State, to take the list?

REFERR.

[Our State has already assumed the collection of the tax voted by Congress at the last July session; the State will levy the tax, we suppose, in the usual way.

Future taxes will doubtless be raised in the same way, though we apprehend there is serious need of amendment in our listing laws. Every citizen should be taxed for what he is worth, not for what property he has in his possession, as he is under our present laws, so far as Real Estate is concerned.

"True Men" certainly ought to be chosen not only for Listers, but for every other official position. Ebs.]

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Queen's speech to Parliament on the 4th inst. contains the following on America:

Her majesty's relations with all the European powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory, and there is no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe. A question of great importance, and which might have led to very serious consequences, arose between her majesty and the government of the United States of North America, owing to the seizure of four passengers from on board a British mail packet, by the commander of a ship-of-war of the United States. That question has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers to British protection and by the disavowal by the United States government of the act of violence committed by their naval officer. The friendly relations between her majesty and the president of the United States are, therefore, unimpeded. Her majesty willingly appreciates the loyalty and patriotism which have been manifested on this occasion by her majesty's North American subjects.

Mr. Bright, in a speech at Birmingham, denied that the American blockade was ineffective, and ridiculed the idea that America was in a position to be trampled on. He pointed out the dangers of interference, and strongly urged strict neutrality. He stated that Mr. Adams, the American minister to England, does not conceal his indignation at Earl Russell's late letter to the admiralty relative to the use of British ports. There is also considerable difference in political circles as to the policy and propriety of the act.

Since the first of November there have been in the 2d Regiment 20 deaths; 53 discharges; Desertion, 1; Additions, 24. Third Regiment. Deaths, 13; Killed in action, 2; Prisoners of War 2; Discharges, 40; Deserted, 17. Fifth Regiment.—Deaths, 28; Discharges, 8; Desertions, 4. Sixth Regiment.—Deaths, 34; Discharges, 15. Cavalry Regiment.—Deaths, 2; Discharges, 23; Additions, 39; Desertions, 9.

MILITARY.—Col. Platt of the Vermont cavalry, has resigned and Capt. Holladay of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, will take command of the Regiment.

The 7th and 8th Vermont regiments will leave for Ship Island as soon as transports can be got ready to convey them.

From the 5th Regiment.

CAMP GRIFFIN, Va., Feb. 5, 1862.

Messrs. Edit.—It is a beautiful morning. For the past two days we have enjoyed the light of the sun and its genial influence is felt throughout the whole army. Last night the glorious news of Harperside's victory reached us; we could hear cheering and shouting from other Regiments in the vicinity long before the glad news reached us. When the case was understood, our regiment sent up three cheers as our only emanation from true and loyal hearts. Regiment, after regiment, answered each other, and the different regiments in our Brigade seemed to vie with each other in demonstrations of the wildest enthusiasm. Bands, and martial music added to the impressiveness of the scene.

Last night ambulances were busily engaged in carrying the sick from our Hospitals to Georgetown and Washington and supplying their places with the sick in camp. All off duty that are unable to undergo the fatigues of a hard march, are to be taken to the Hospitals. Battery after Battery of Artillery and Regiments of Infantry are crossing Chain Bridge to this side; all these movements indicate a forward movement, and it is not unlikely that ere this reaches you we shall be ordered onward. Our troops could not be in better spirits and certainly never more eager for a brush, and at Gen. McClellan's earliest convenience we hope to have an opportunity. Nothing more that would interest you has occurred in camp. Abel Tabor of Mr. Tabor, died last Sunday, and his remains have been sent home for burial among his friends; he was a good soldier, and one of the tallest men in our company,—we miss him much. No other member of our company is at present considered dangerously ill, and we hope to see our ranks again fill up. As I have just come off guard duty, and feeling somewhat fatigued, I will stop writing for the present. Hoping our glorious cause will in the end be crowned with success, I remain as ever, Yours truly,

O. J. BURTON.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2d Regt. Berdan's U. S. Sharpshooters, Camp Instruction, D. C., Feb. 18, 1862.

Messrs. EDITORS:—Having a few moments of time, to my own reflection, I will endeavor to pen a few lines for the columns of the JOURNAL. The lines which I shall endeavor to write are in reference to the 2d regiment of Berdan's Sharp Shooters. We are encamped about one mile and a half north of the city, on a slightly elevated piece of ground, which I think would be very pleasant and comfortable if it was not so very muddy, as it is, and has been, since we came here. But we are in hopes to see better weather soon, which will not only deliver us from mud, but will also deliver us from those unwelcome coughs and colds, and other diseases which are sure to attack those that are not used to the climate here. It has been very sickly here in our camp, and death has robbed us of some noble comrades, who came here to defend their country and its laws. We deeply regret the loss of those brave and patriotic men that have been taken from us, to meet with us in this world no more. We loved them as brothers, yet that love could not save them, nor the doctor's skill. Four out of our company, which numbered but eighty-two, when we left the State of Vermont and arrived in camp, have been taken from us by disease, within six short weeks. May it be six long years before death shall visit our band again. We would all like to see our friends at home, yet we would not desert the cause for which we enlisted. No; we came here to crush this rebellion, and when that is accomplished, then we will return to our homes and our friends, and not till then do we wish to return. As our forefathers handed down to us the banner under which they fought and bled, in seventy-six, so will we hand it down to our sons and daughters.

We enjoy ourselves here much better than our friends would think we could, were they to visit us here, at the present time. We have enough to eat, although it is not so palatable as we had at home; it is not pies and cakes, but that which is hearty and healthy. As for clothes, I think we all have enough to make ourselves comfortable, for the present in any way. There has been considerable dissatisfaction here in regard to our guns that we were to have. We were promised that we should have Sharp's improved target rifle; also we were promised the Rifleman's uniform, and we were told by an officer from this regiment, before we left the States, that our guns and uniforms were ready for us as soon as we got to Washington. But they were not, nor have we yet received the guns promised us, nor the uniforms. The guns we now have are Colt's revolving rifle; and our uniform is that of the regular infantry. We were promised that if we would take these guns, we should have Sharp's as soon as manufactured, which would be in

three or four weeks. I think we shall have the Sharpe rifle as soon as they are manufactured.

It has been reported by some that we shall be discharged and sent home. I hope our friends will not hesitate to write to us for fear we shall be sent home before their letters reach us, for I think there is no danger of it at present. They may write once or twice more, at any rate. We have feared sometimes that we should not get a chance to show our skill as Sharp Shooters, because there are so many ahead of us in the field that are ready to give battle, that they would have the enemy all whipped out before we could get ready, and take the honor all to themselves. But give us our guns, and good officers to lead us on, and I assure you that we are willing to be judged what kind of men our Regiment is composed of by our deeds. I think we will show to the people that we are not so demoralized as has been stated in some of the papers that have found their way into our camp. Give us a trial before the judgment.

Your Journal is received here with much pleasure. Its columns are read with the greatest interest by the sons of old Vermont. It seems long to wait from one week to the next for its appearance. Welcome is the Journal with us.

S.

The Victory at Fort Donelson.

THE FIGHTING ON SATURDAY.

The business of getting the different federal brigades in position and of attaching the new arrivals to the different brigades took up the greater portion of Friday night. At daylight, on Saturday, the enemy opened on the 18th Illinois, when Col Oglesby's brigade was soon engaged, and was soon followed by Wallace's and McArthur's brigades, the latter acting under Gen. McClellan. As the position of the troops had been changed during the night, and Gen. Grant had been called away during the night to the gunboats, the movements of all the troops, except those attached to McClellan's division, were made without anything except general orders.

At a suggestion from Gen. McClellan Gen. Wallace sent up four regiments to support his division, who were nearly out of ammunition. From the commencement till near 10 o'clock in the forenoon the fighting was terrific. The troops on the right were disposed of as follows:—McArthur's brigade, composed of the 9th, 12th, 41st, 17th and 19th Illinois regiments; next, Gen. Oglesby's brigade, consisting of the 8th, 13th, 20th, 30th, 31st Illinois regiments; Schwartz's and Dresser's batteries; next was Gen Wallace's brigade, of the 11th, 20th, 45th, and 48th Illinois regiments. These three brigades composed Gen. McClellan's division, and bore the brunt of the battle.

During Saturday night a contraction of all our lines was made, for a simultaneous assault from every point, and orders were given by Gen. Grant to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Every man was at his post, the 47th Illinois on the extreme right.

THE CAPITULATION.

At daylight on Sunday the advance was made, and when the full light of day broke forth white flags were seen hung in many places on the enemy's works. An officer at a convenient point was informed that they had stacked their arms and surrendered early in the morning. The following correspondence passed between the commanders:

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS, Fort Donelson, Feb. 16. Sir—In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officers of the federal forces to agree upon terms of capitulation of the forces at this post under my command. In that view I suggest an armistice until 12 o'clock to-day. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER, brigadier C. S. A.

To Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding U. S. forces near Fort Donelson.

HEADQUARTERS on the Field, Fort Donelson, Feb. 16.

To Gen. S. B. Buckner, Sir—Yours of this date, proposing an armistice and the appointment of commissioners to settle on the terms of capitulation is just received. No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier General commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, Dover, Tenn., Feb. 15. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.—Sir—The distribution of the forces under my command incident to an unexpected change of command compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the confederate arms, to accept the ungenerous and uncavalrous terms which you propose. I am, sir, your obedient servant, S. B. BUCKNER.

THE PRISONERS.

Our forces were soon in the enemy's works, when the rebel officers gave up their swords. The bulk of the rebels are chagrined, as they knew of the surrender long before our men were apprised of it. Pillow and Floyd had planned and executed their escape during the night, taking with them Floyd's brigade and a few favorites, occupying what few small steamers they had. The prisoners were led in their demoralization of the runaways. Many of them acknowledge the hopelessness of their cause and intimate a willingness to take an oath of allegiance and return to their homes. To the question put

to an officer as to how many prisoners we had, he replied, "You have all out of twenty-five thousand who were not killed or did not escape."

A large number of rebel prisoners were brought down to Cairo on Monday, who belonged to the Cumberland river, and as they passed their homes they looked wistfully for some face of recognition. Many were under the impression they would be paroled, and when they found they were to be sent North, were ready to take any sort of oath. Two-thirds manifested a desire to return to allegiance; some acknowledge they have been humbugged into their position. Six thousand prisoners have already arrived at Cairo; others will be brought as soon as transportation is procured. A special from Fort Donelson, on Tuesday, says two more regiments were captured that day, to the east of the entrenchments. Numbers of rebel troops came in and delivered themselves up.

It is believed at Cairo that a portion of the rebel prisoners will be sent to Alton and others to Chicago, Fort Wayne and Detroit. Troops are continually arriving at Cairo, and departing for the seat of war. It is believed that if permitted to do so, many of the rebel prisoners would gladly take up arms on the side of the Union. Numbers of the privates declare that they have seen enough of secession. The officers, however, are generally very moose and bitter in their expressions against the North.

RESOURCES OF THE FORT.

Twelve thousand stand of small arms have been taken. Many rebels destroyed their arms, and a large number were thrown into the river.

There are two water batteries—the upper one with a heavy rifled gun of 32-pound bore, and two 32-pounder canonades. The latter battery contained eight 32-pounders and one 10-inch columbiad, mounted in embrasures.

Two thousand barrels of flour and a large quantity of other provisions were found.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

The whole of Monday was occupied in embarking prisoners, gathering up stores, munitions, and burying the dead. There are a great number of dead rebels still unburied.

Capt Lagone went on Wednesday to Charlestown with a flag of truce, with the bodies of two colonels and to exchange wounded prisoners who have been sent to Nashville.

Taylor's battery was charged on five times Saturday, each time repulsing the enemy with great slaughter.

Gen. Grant has promulgated a most stringent order against plundering from the inhabitants of the surrounding country; also against stealing property taken in battle.

Before surrendering, the rebels threw most of their late mails into the river. Col. Markland, postal director, however, succeeded in seizing a number of mail bags and some outside letters supposed to contain important information.

Floyd's brigade, fearing they might be taken, threw all their arms into the river. The crews of the gun boats are now engaged fishing them out.

The Tribune correspondent in giving a description of the battle at Fort Donelson, says, that when Col. Cruik's brigade, which had been ordered to reinforce McClellan, came up in the rear of the 30th and 31st Ill., and 25th Kentucky, these regiments were lying down firing over the crest of a hill. They rose, and not knowing whether the force in their rear was friend or foe, the 25th Kentucky, supposing them to be rebels, poured in a volley, which did terrible execution, and was sufficient to throw the entire brigade into disorder at once, which was almost a panic. Some threw down their guns and equipments and fled immediately. The woods were filled with stragglers. Some even fled to Fort Henry. The enemy improved the opportunity, and advanced upon Schwartz's and Dresser's batteries, capturing five guns and taking possession of McClellan's headquarters, driving our forces nearly a mile and a half. Instead of adhering to their supposed original intentions to escape, the rebels resolved to follow up their advantage by pursuit. At this juncture, Wallace's division took position on a ridge, with Taylor's battery in the centre of the road. The rebels formed on the ridge which McClellan had occupied, and flushed with success, moved forward; as soon as they came in range Taylor opened on them with grape canon and shell. The rebels quailed, and came to a halt, and as the infantry advanced they began to fall back. Wallace improved it, and moved on, and drove the rebels back, recovering the ground previously lost.

Gambling has become very prevalent among the Vermont troops at Camp Griffin. The soldiers fall into it easily in rainy weather, when they have but little to do; and some of the officers contrive to fleece them cruelly of their hard earnings. Some of the line officers strongly opposed the allotment system in hopes to rob the soldiers.

A Mrs Stockwell of Whitingham, between 80 and 90 years of age, was burned to death a few days since, by her clothes taking fire. Her aged husband tried desperately but vainly to save her life.

The official list of prisoners taken by Gen. Burnside at Rowoke Island, shows that 2527 rebels were captured by him. Seventy-five tons of gunpowder were also surrendered into our hands.

The City of London, Canada West, is to be sold at Sheriff's sale. The indebtedness which renders this proceeding necessary arose from the aid extended by London to the London and Port Stanley Railway.

Local Intelligence.

BENNINGTON COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Society met pursuant to call. In the absence of the President, Leonard Button was called to the chair. N. G. Hard appointed Secretary. Officers chosen for the ensuing year: Leonard Button, President; W. E. Hawks, Vice President; Ezra Hard, Treasurer; S. G. Hard, Secretary; S. M. West, N. R. Douglas, Robert Ames, Z. P. Taff, C. Baldwin, Executive Committee.

The following resolutions, being presented and ably discussed by R. J. Tucker, Rev. Mr. Morrison, L. A. Knight, and others, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present state of the Temperance enterprise demands the earnest uniting and fearless co-operation of every friend of the present and coming generations.

Resolved, That the alarming growth and terrible evils of intemperance upon the old and young in the county, call for a concerted and earnest effort by all the friends of Man, in the use of those means which the State has placed in our hands for its complete destruction.

Resolved, That the growth of this evil is so rapid in a great measure to the want of an open, firm and resolute stand on the part of professed temperance men, whose business and property give them their peculiar influence.

Resolved, Though we can hardly hope to reclaim every drunkard of mature years, we will use our influence to keep the young from temptation, and instill into their minds such principles as will ensure a generation of temperance men.

On motion adjourned sine die.

N. G. HARD, Secretary.

On the adjournment of the Society the friends of temperance went into convention for the purpose of nominating a County Commissioner, Leonard Button was called to the chair, and N. G. Hard appointed Secretary. When by a unanimous vote Mr. HIRSH HOLLEY, of Dorset, was nominated, and a better man could not have been found. Firm and unyielding in the cause of temperance, one who will not be moved by the bribes or flatteries of wholesale rum sellers, or be ejected, or have the wool pulled over his eyes by the half-way temperance man, tippler, or rummy. On motion an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of W. E. Hawks, U. S. Kent, S. M. West, and L. A. Knight.

TOWN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Arlington.—D. H. Palmer, Nathan Canfield, A. Hannaman.

Bennington.—P. E. Ball, G. W. Harman, John Fay.

Dorset.—U. S. Kent, John Hawley, F. Fields.

Landgrove.—C. P. Mead.

Manchester.—Z. Hard, C. P. Smith, B. Ames.

Pownall.—A. G. Parker, B. E. Brownell.

Peru.—I. K. Batchelder.

Rupert.—W. Sherman, S. Harwood, John Phelps.

Readsboro.—William S. Pillet.

Shaftsbury.—Charles Bates, M. Matison, Norman Bottom.

Sandgate.—Washington Parker, Leonard Prindle.

Stanford.—S. C. McLeod.

Searsburgh.—William Crocker.

Sunderland.—Paul Sheldon, C. P. Cook.

Winhall.—James Allen, Richard Bond.

Woodford.—William Parks.

On motion it was voted that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the MANCHESTER JOURNAL and BENNINGTON BANNER.

LEONARD BUTTON, Chairman.

N. G. HARD, Secretary.

Arlington, Feb. 16th, 1862.

[For the Journal.]

At this season of the year it is a good time to canvass for papers, and the friends of the JOURNAL should be on the alert; there has been a call for a few hundred more subscribers to the other County paper, to sustain it. We do not object to the increase of subscription to that paper, but while the other paper is wide awake to its interest, the friends of the JOURNAL should not be sleeping on their arms, for in an evil hour the destroyer may come. Very many of its opponents have predicted that the paper would go down at the close of the year; we cannot afford to let them take us by surprise, but we must fight the battle of truth on and over, until rebellion surrenders to the arms of the Union. Will not all Postmasters who are loyal to the Government aid in the circulation of the JOURNAL? A SUBSCRIBER.

[We are constantly receiving expressions of appreciation and good wishes from our friends in various quarters for which we take this occasion to make our acknowledgments. We are happy to inform "A Subscriber" and our other friends that we were never more prosperous than now. Our circulation is constantly increasing, and is now nearly double what we began with in May last. There need be no fears of our "early decease." We shall commence the second volume in a new and enlarged form, at which date we expect to be a "little ahead" of any thing "in our line."—Ebs.]

FEBRUARY 22D IN MANCHESTER.—The recommendation of his excellency, the President, in reference to the anniversary of the birth day of "The Father of his Country," was not entirely disregarded by the good people of this vicinity. At a little past one o'clock a lengthy procession of well filled sleighs and cutters from Factory Point made their appearance, accompanied by the Factory Point Cornet Band. The day was fine and the contrast between the numerous flags carried in the procession and the snowy landscape, more white by the thin clouds which softened the glare of the wintry sun was striking indeed. Having passed through the village to the sound of martial music and returned, this "Army with banners" embarked at the Congregational Church where they were joined by the citizens of this village. The utmost good feeling prevailed and the beaming faces on every side evinced the deep and hearty joy afforded by the recent triumph of our national arms.

Hon. L. Sargent was called to the chair, after the reading of the Proclamation of President Lincoln, and an appropriate prayer by Rev. J. D. Wickham, the audience listened to the inspiring strains of our national anthem "Hail Columbia," performed by the Manchester and Factory Point Bands in concert. Then followed the reading of that precious legacy of the immortal Washington, "THE FAREWELL ADDRESS." It was read in a distinct and forcible manner by J. B. Hollister. Then came more music, after which Hon. A. L. Miner and Rev. J. D. Wickham alluded to our recent victories, the future prospects of the rebellion, and kindred topics in brief and effective